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VOL. XII, No. 12

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1919

WHOLE No. 326

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Benton Harbor, Mich.
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Caledonia, O.
Cambridge, Mass.
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" " " " " St. Louis.
" " " Visitation, Dubuque, Iowa.
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Brunswick School, Greenwich, Conn.
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NEW YORK

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ALCIDAMAS VERSUS ISOCRATES; THE SPOKEN VERSUS THE WRITTEN WORD¹

I

In examining the quarrel between Alcidas and Isocrates we study an interesting chapter in the development and history of Greek rhetoric. In many respects the two men were alike. They were contemporaries²; both had studied rhetoric under the famous Gorgias, and Alcidas had even succeeded to the master's School³; both were Sophists (although each would deny the orthodox title to the other); both claimed to be 'philosophers'⁴; both resided in Athens⁵, and there established influential Schools⁶; both belong to the Epideictic School with respect to their tendencies; both were prominent and gifted men, but almost childishly egotistic, impatient of criticism, and contemptuous of their rivals⁷.

Here, however, the similarity ends. They were bitter enemies⁸ and rivals⁹, and devoted their talents to opposite aims—Isocrates to literary rhetoric, Alcidas to practical oratory. Isocrates was a publicist, and a slow and painstaking writer. All of his *Λόγοι* (except the early six forensic) were meant to be read and not to be spoken. As Quintilian says¹⁰, his speech is suited to the palaestra, not the battlefield. It was Isocrates's aim in his literary compositions to achieve something that would have permanent value and be respected. His rhetorical theory and doctrines and methods of teaching are elucidated at length in his writings, particularly in the discourse *Against the*

Sophists (391 B.C.) and in the speech *On the Antidosis* (353 B.C.). Isocrates held that, if a student had natural ability, then training and practice would bring success. Attention to and imitation of precepts and patterns furnished by the master were of great importance, and assiduous devotion to the writing-tablets was a desideratum. Training in written composition on worthy themes was emphasized.

Alcidas, on the other hand, contemned and belittled the written word, and, in the highest degree, lauded extemporaneous speech. Like his master Gorgias, he prided himself on his ability to answer and discuss immediately and extemporaneously any question, or subject proposed¹¹. It was Alcidas, therefore, and not Isocrates, who maintained the orthodox tradition of the School of Gorgias, namely, the cultivation of the faculty of oral and extemporary eloquence. Further, Alcidas, unlike Isocrates, had no real rhetorical system. With him, instruction in oratory was practical and mechanical, rather than theoretical. He was not ignorant of or altogether indifferent to the means of the art of rhetoric¹², but these were for him altogether subordinate to the *summum bonum*, namely, extemporaneous eloquence; and this eloquence was based on wide knowledge and was to be employed 'in the needs of daily life'¹³.

In the year 391 B.C., at the beginning of his professional career¹⁴, Isocrates wrote his discourse *Against the Sophists*, in which he attacked the principles and methods employed by his rivals in the profession. Three classes of Sophists are censured: (1) The Eristics; (2) The teachers of rhetoric; (3) The writers of 'Arts of Rhetoric'. Alcidas belonged primarily to the second class attacked, namely, the professors of *Πολιτικοὶ Λόγοι*, i.e. Political Discourse, or Practical Rhetoric, Deliberative and Forensic. These teachers are accused of dishonesty and stupidity; it is maintained that they are dishonest in their pretensions infallibly to produce eloquent orators from any human material, whether the pupil possesses capacity or imagination, or not. Such charlatanism tends to discredit all in the profession.

A few years subsequent to the appearance of Isocrates's *Κατὰ τῶν Σοφιστῶν* Alcidas replied, with his caustic *Περὶ Σοφιστῶν*, also called *Περὶ τῶν τοῦ Γραπτῶς*

¹This paper was read at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, held at the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, on May 3, 1918.

²Tzetzes, *Chiliad* 11.746. ³So Suidas.

⁴Isocrates's 'philosophy' is his theory of culture, his *ἡ τῶν λόγων παιδεία*. Suidas designates Alcidas as *φιλόσοφος*; compare Teichmüller, *Literarische Fehden*, Chapter 4, for Alcidas's kinship with Plato.

⁵Isocrates was a native of Attica, Alcidas of Aeolis in Asia.

⁶Isocrates's numerous famous pupils (e.g. Theopompus and Ephorus) are well known. Aeschines is thought to have been a pupil of Alcidas, and Demosthenes is said to have studied the *Artes Rhetoricae* of Alcidas and Isocrates (Plutarch, *Demosthenes* 5). That Alcidas was a Sophist of prominence is clear from Aristotle's numerous references and quotations. Compare Cicero, *Tusc.* 1.116 Alcidas, *rhetor antiquus in primis nobilis*.

⁷Compare Isocrates IV.188; XII.16, 21, 263; XV.2, 4 ff., 62; Alcidas 6.30.

⁸So Tzetzes, *Chiliad* 11.670.

⁹The *Μεσσηνιακός* of Alcidas was composed in rivalry of Isocrates's *Archidamas* (compare Blass, *Attische Beredsamkeit*, 2.346).

¹⁰10.1.79.

¹¹Plato, *Gorgias* 447 C.

¹²§33.

¹³§34.

¹⁴See Isocrates XV.193.

Λόγου Γραφόντων (On the Sophists, or On the Writers of Written Discourses). In this composition, which is in its nature a *Κατηγορία* of the *Ψόγος* type, Alcidas bitterly arraigns Isocrates (not mentioned by name) and his School for the teaching and practice of written speeches¹⁵. He marshals all possible points in condemnation and eulogizes the efficacy and value of extemporaneous speech¹⁶.

Alcidas's discourse has no orderly or systematic development of divisions. A logical sequence of arguments is lacking in this composition, which is loosely strung together, although there is a formal prooemium and a striking epilogue. The greatest blemish is due to the frequent repetitions which, in a measure, mar the effectiveness of the presentation. In spite of all this, the discourse, epideictic in character, is of great interest and produces a favorable impression, I think, by vivacity of style, smoothness of flow, and the validity of many of its arguments. The composition is enlivened by many figures of speech. As these figures are not over-bold nor too numerous, as is the case in the Helen of Gorgias¹⁷, we do not get at all the impression of bad taste and frigidity (*Ψυχρότης*)¹⁸ which Aristotle, in the Rhetoric, so severely condemns as being a characteristic vice in the writings of the rhetor.

What may be said as to the merits of this controversy? In the first place, we may say that professional jealousy and the intolerance born of conceit in both men resulted in an utter lack of sympathy and complete mutual misunderstanding. These two Sophists were really champions of very different causes with different aims. It will be observed that throughout his discourse Alcidas refers constantly to the courtroom, to lawsuits, and the Assembly, in short, to questions of daily life and of temporary interest. Now to the participant in all such cases the ability to speak extemporaneously (the result of training and practice in extempore speech) is obviously of the greatest value. Alcidas always has an *audience* in mind, usually the audience in the courtroom¹⁹. Consequently, with views so narrow and so practical, Alcidas

mas naturally failed to comprehend Isocrates's ideals and misunderstood his real aims. His accusation, therefore, is somewhat unjust and often beside the mark. Isocrates did not believe in the practice of writing and memorizing set speeches which subsequently should be delivered from memory; this practice was taught by the Sophists of the 'common herd'²⁰ whom he condemns. It was his aim in written discourse, which was to be read, to produce work of lasting value, to be thorough, and to be honest; not merely to educate youths as speakers and litigants, but to prepare them for actual life and as leaders of public opinion. The truth is, that Isocrates aimed at results immeasurably higher than were dreamed of in Alcidas's 'philosophy'; for the ideal of the latter was to win success in lawsuits and to gain fame in that extemporaneous forensic eloquence which tickles the ears of the groundlings and wins *réclame* for the day.

In the speech On the Antidosis (353 B.C., 35 years after the discourse Against the Sophists), Isocrates defends himself against his detractors and answers in detail these current charges and misconceptions. He says that he has long known that some of the Sophists slandered his pursuits and represented him as a writer of speeches for the lawcourts, with as much justice as if they should call Phidias a dollmaker, or Zeuxis and Parrhasius signpainters. He affirms, however, that his subjects are not petty private disputes²¹, but the greatest and highest questions; his interest lies not in forensic rhetoric, but in Panhellenic Politics²².

Alcidas had asserted²³ that the clever speaker (speaking being a difficult accomplishment) could write well, but that the clever writer (writing being easy) could not speak well. Isocrates answers this by affirming²⁴ that the master of philosophic discourses of universal interest (composition's of far greater import than lawcourt speeches) could easily succeed in a lawcourt, but not vice versa. Another charge brought by Alcidas is that Isocrates's discourses, which have been laboriously worked out with elaborate diction, are more akin to poetry than to prose; in fact, such writers may more justly be called poets than Sophists²⁵. This charge is admitted by Isocrates, who prides himself that this is the case and affirms that listeners take pleasure in his discourses as in poems²⁶.

But it is of interest to note that both Sophists admit qualifications and reservations. Isocrates in the Philip says²⁷:

'I have not forgotten the great advantage which spoken discourses have over written for purposes of persuasion, nor the very general belief that the former are delivered in reference to serious and pressing matters, the latter composed merely for display or gain'.

¹⁵That the speech On the Sophists of Alcidas is genuine, that it is a direct reply to the discourse Against the Sophists of Isocrates, and for the date, see Spengel, *Συναγωγή Τεχνῶν*, 173 ff.; Vahlen, *Der Rhetor Alcidas*, in *Sitzungsberichte der Wissenschaften in Wien*, 43 (1863), a valuable and thorough study; Reinhardt, *De Isocratis Aemulis* (Bonn, Diss.); Blass, *Attische Beredsamkeit*, Volume 2; Teichmüller, *Literarische Fehden*.

Isocrates's speech Against the Sophists was written about 391 B.C. In the Panegyricus (380) Isocrates replies to Alcidas (see Reinhardt), whose Oration on the Sophists was, therefore, written somewhere between 391 and 380. The date of Isocrates's Antidosis is 353 B.C.; in this speech there is further comment in answer to Alcidas.

¹⁶In a recent University of Chicago dissertation (Hazel L. Brown, *Extemporary Speech in Antiquity*, 27), which I had not seen when this paper and translation were written, the chief arguments of Alcidas are presented with some notes and discussion.

¹⁷See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 6.122-123. ¹⁸See Classical Philology 12.68-76.

¹⁹Compare §§3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 34.

²⁰XII. 18. ²¹XV. 42. ²²XV. 30-44. ²³§6. ²⁴XV. 49.

²⁵§§12 and 2. ²⁶XV. 46-47.

²⁷Dionysius, *De Thucydide* 23, says that Herodotus was the first to show that prose could rival poetry.

And Alcidas admits that, after all, he does not altogether condemn the ability to write²⁸.

Finally, it may be said that Alcidas was fighting a losing cause. The style of Isocrates soon became the standard, and the fashion of writing discourses rapidly grew. Aristotle gave the weight of his great influence to Isocrates and scathingly condemned Alcidas for frigidity²⁹. Alcidas is merely mentioned by Demetrius³⁰, and is condemned by Dionysius³¹. It may be said with fairness, I think, that ancient criticism deservedly praised Isocrates, but treated Alcidas unjustly. If we estimate the latter by his extant composition, we see that he has been far too harshly judged.

As there is no translation in English, so far as I know, of Alcidas's discourse, and, since it is decidedly deserving of translation, I have made the following version³².

II

TRANSLATION OF ALCIDAMAS

On the Writers of Written Discourses, or On the Sophists.

1) Since certain so-called Sophists are vainglorious and puffed up with pride³³ because they have practised the writing of speeches and through books have revealed their own wisdom, although they have neglected learning³⁴ and discipline³⁵ and are as inexpert as laymen in the faculty of speaking³⁶, and since they claim to be masters of the whole of the art of rhetoric, although they possess only the smallest share of ability therein—since this is the case, I shall essay to bring formal accusation against written discourses.

2) This I shall do, not because I think they possess an ability which I myself have not, but for the reason

that I pride myself more on other matters; I believe that writing should be practised as an ancillary pursuit. I am, therefore, of opinion that those who devote their lives³⁷ to writing are woefully deficient in rhetoric and philosophy³⁸; these men, with far more justice, may be called poets rather than Sophists.

3) In the first place, one may condemn the written word because it may be readily assailed, and because it may be easily and readily practised by any one of ordinary ability³⁹. To speak extemporaneously, and appropriately to the occasion, to be quick with arguments, and not to be at a loss for a word, to meet the situation successfully, and to fulfil the eager anticipation of the audience and to say what is fitting to be said, such ability is rare, and is the result of no ordinary training.

4) On the contrary, to write after long premeditation, and to revise at leisure⁴⁰, comparing the writings of previous Sophists, and from many sources to assemble thoughts on the same subject⁴¹, and to imitate felicities cleverly spoken, to revise privately some matters on the advice of laymen⁴² and to alter and expunge other parts as a result of repeated and careful excogitation, verily, this is an easy matter even for the untutored.

5) Whatsoever things are good and fair are ever rare and difficult to acquire, and are the fruits of painful endeavor; but the attainment of the cheap and trivial is easy. Thus it is that, since writing is easier than speaking, we should rightly consider the ability to compose a meaner accomplishment.

6) Further, every sensible person will admit that the clever speaker, by changing somewhat his natural point of view, will be able to write well, but no one would believe that it follows that this same power will make the clever writer a clever speaker; for it is reasonable to suppose that, when those who can accomplish difficult tasks devote their attention to the easy, they will readily perform them⁴³. On the other hand, the pursuit of the difficult is an arduous and repellent undertaking for those who have been subjected to a gentle training. This may be seen from the following examples.

7) He who can lift a heavy burden has no difficulty in raising a light one, but the man of feeble powers cannot

²⁸§30. ²⁹Rhet. 3.3. ³⁰De Elocutione 12. ³¹De Isaeo 19.

³²I have a reference to a German translation, by Dilthey (Allgemeine Schulzeitung, 4.2 [1827]), but I have not seen the translation. The text used is that of Blass, printed with the text of Antiphon, pages 193-205 (Teubner Series). Professor Lane Cooper, of Cornell University, and Professor E. D. Perry, of Columbia University, kindly read the translation in manuscript, and have made some helpful suggestions.

³³Isocrates's vanity and self-complacency are constantly in evidence throughout his discourses. Compare IV.4-14 'I hope to show such superiority that it may be thought that others have as yet said nothing upon these matters. . . . Honor and admiration should be bestowed on those who know how to treat their subject in a manner which is beyond the powers of any one else'; V.13 'those who are able in speech and action and have great reputations'; V.82; XII.269 (a reference to the fulsome, although deserved, praise given to him); XV.13; XV.61 'I have so spoken that those who have previously written upon this subject have destroyed their writings, being ashamed of their compositions; and even those who now have reputation as clever orators do not dare to speak further on this topic but condemn their own powers'.

³⁴Alcidas (as his master, Gorgias) emphasized the necessity of an encyclopaedic knowledge.

³⁵See Isocrates XII.19 'They say that I despise *καὶ τὰς τε φιλοσοφίας τὰς τῶν ἄλλων καὶ τὰς παιδείας ἀπᾶσας*.

³⁶This Isocrates himself acknowledges, V.81: 'I am not a public speaker. . . . I possess neither a sufficiently strong voice nor nerve'. So also XII.10. In XIII.9 Isocrates had said of the Sophists that their written discourses are inferior to the extempore speeches of the laymen.

³⁷Compare IV.14. ³⁸The 'philosophy' of Isocrates was the 'discipline of discourse' (*ἡ τῶν λόγων παιδεία*).

³⁹Rebuttal of Isocrates XIII.17: *ταῦτα δὲ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας δεῖσθαι καὶ ψυχῆς ἀνδρικῆς καὶ δοξαστικῆς ἔργον εἶναι*.

⁴⁰Isocrates was painfully slow in composition. That he spent ten years writing the Panegyricus is notorious (Quintilian 10.4.4). He confesses, in IV.14 and V.84, that he is slow.

⁴¹For this charge, compare Isocrates himself in IV.3-4, 7-10, 15, 74 ff. Philostratus, Vit. Soph., p. 505, and Theon (Walz, I.135) speak of Isocrates's indebtedness to Gorgias and Lysias in the Panegyricus.

⁴²Isocrates admits this in XII.200, 233 ff. Compare also VII.56; V.4, 17.

⁴³Isocrates answers this in IV.11; also in XV.49, where he declares that a master of philosophic (i.e. Isocratean) discourse could succeed also in a lawcourt; but not vice versa.

carry a heavy load. Again, the speedy runner easily distances his slower competitor, while the sluggish runner cannot keep pace with his speedier antagonist. Furthermore, the javelin-thrower or the archer who can accurately hit the distant mark easily strikes the one near at hand, while the athlete of feeble powers falls short of the remote target.

8) The analogy holds true in speeches, namely, that the master of extempore speaking, if given time and leisure for the written word, will excel therein, but it is evident that the practised writer when he turns to extemporaneous speaking will suffer mental embarrassment, wanderings, and confusion.

9) I think, too, that in human life the ability to speak is always a most useful accomplishment, but the writing of speeches is seldom of opportune value. Every one knows that the ability to speak on the spur of the moment⁴⁴ is necessary in harangues, in the courtroom, and in private conversation. It often happens that unexpected crises occur when those who can say nothing seem contemptible, while the speakers are seen to be honored by the listeners as possessors of god-like minds.

10) Whenever the need arises to admonish the erring, to console the unfortunate, to mollify the exasperated, to refute sudden accusations, then it is that the ability to speak can be man's helpful ally. Written composition, however, demands leisure and consequently gives aid too late to save the day. Immediate help is demanded in trials, but the written word is perfected leisurely and slowly. What sensible man, therefore, is envious of this ability to compose speeches—an ability which fails so completely at the critical moment.

11) Would it not be ludicrous if, when the herald announces, 'Who of the citizens wishes to speak?', or, when the water-clock in the courtroom is already flowing, the orator should proceed to his writing-tablets to compose and memorize his speech? Verily, if we were tyrants of cities, we should have the power to convene the courts and give counsel relative to public affairs so as to call the citizens to the hearing after we had had time to write our speeches. But, since others have this power, is it not silly for us to practise aught save extemporaneous speech?

12) The truth is that speeches which have been laboriously worked out with elaborate diction (compositions more akin to poetry than prose⁴⁵) are deficient in spontaneity and truth, and, since they give the impression of a mechanical artificiality and labored insincerity, they inspire an audience with distrust and ill-will⁴⁶.

⁴⁴Quintilian 10. 7.2-3.

⁴⁵In XV.46-47 Isocrates boasts that his elaborate philosophic discourses, with their imaginative, ornate language, stand nearer to poetry than to forensic rhetoric and are as popular as poems.

⁴⁶As Reinhardt shows, Isocrates replies directly in IV.11 to Alcidas 12-13: 'And yet some find fault with discourses which are beyond the range of ordinary hearers and are over-elaborated; they have made so great a mistake as to judge compositions which are for display by the criterion of lawsuits concerning private contracts, as if both should be of the same kind, instead

13) And the greatest proof is this, that those who write for the lawcourts seek to avoid this pedantic precision, and imitate the style of extempore speakers; and they make the most favorable impression when their speeches least resemble written discourses. Now, since speech-writers seem most convincing when they imitate extemporaneous speakers, should we not especially esteem that kind of training which shall readily give us ability in this form of speaking?

14) I think that for this reason also we must hold written speeches in disesteem, that they involve their composers in inconsistency; for it is inherently impossible to employ written speeches on all occasions. And so, when a speaker in part speaks extemporaneously, and in part uses a set form, he inevitably involves himself in culpable inconsistency, and his speech appears in a measure histrionic and rhapsodic, and in a measure mean and trivial in comparison with the artistic finish of the others.

15) It is strange that the man who lays claim to culture, and professes to teach others, if he possess a writing-tablet or manuscript, is then able to reveal his wisdom, but lacking these is no better than the untutored; strange, too, that, if time be given him, he is able to produce a discourse, but, when a proposal is submitted for immediate discussion, he has less voice than the layman, and, although he profess skill in eloquence, he appears to have no ability whatsoever in speaking. So true it is that devotion to writing conduces to utter inability in speaking.

16) When one becomes accustomed to slow and meticulous composition, with extreme care rhythmically connecting phrases, perfecting style with slow excogitation, it inevitably follows that, when he essays extemporaneous speech to which he is unaccustomed, he is mentally embarrassed and confused; in every respect he makes an unfavorable impression, and differs not a whit from the voiceless, and through lack of ready presence of mind is quite unable to handle his material fluently and winningly.

17) Similarly, just as those who are loosed after long confinement in bonds are unable to walk normally, but still must proceed in the same fashion and manner as when previously inhibited, so, the practice of writing, by making sluggish the mental processes, and by giving the opposite sort of training in speaking, produces an unready and fettered speaker, deficient in all extemporaneous fluency.

18) To learn written speeches is, in my opinion, difficult, and the memorizing likewise is laborious, and to forget the set speech in the trial of a case is disgraceful. Every one would agree that it is harder to learn and commit to memory details than main heads, and similarly many points than few. In extemporaneous

of the one being in the plain style and the other for display (epideictic); or as if they themselves could discern the happy mean, while the master of the elaborate style would not be able to employ simple language'. The latter part of Sec. 11 is a reply to Alcidas 6.

speech the mind must be concerned only with reference to the main topics, which are elaborated as the speaker proceeds. But, where the speech is previously written, there is need to learn and carefully to commit to memory, not merely the main topics, but words and syllables.

19) Now the main topics in a speech are but few, and they are important, but words and phrases are numerous and unimportant, and differ little one from another. Then, too, each topic is brought forward once only, but words, often the same ones, are used again and again. Thus it is that to memorize topics is easy, but to learn by heart an entire speech, word by word, is difficult and onerous.

20) Furthermore, in extemporaneous speaking forgetting involves no disgrace, since the flow of speech runs smoothly on, as the fixed and precise order of the words is not essential; if the speaker forgets a topic he can easily pass it by, and proceed to the next in order, and so avoid embarrassment; later on, if the omitted topic be recalled, it can then easily be elucidated.

21) But it is different with the speakers of prepared discourse, since, if the slightest detail be omitted or spoken out of place, perturbation, confusion, and a search for the lost word inevitably follow, and there ensues loss of time—sometimes, indeed, abrupt silence and infelicitous, ludicrous, and irremediable embarrassment.

22) I believe, too, that extemporaneous speakers exercise a greater sway over their hearers than those who deliver set speeches; for the latter, who have laboriously composed their discourses long before the occasion, often miss their opportunity. It happens that they either weary their listeners by speaking at too great length, or stop speaking while their audience is fain to hear more.

23) Indeed, it is difficult, perhaps impossible, for human foresight accurately to estimate the disposition of an audience as to the length of a speech. But the extemporaneous speaker has the advantage of being able to adapt his discourse to his audience; he can abbreviate or extend at will.

24) Aside from these considerations, extemporaneous speakers and those who deliver set speeches can not, in the same way, handle arguments which arise in the course of lawsuits. The former, if they get a point from their opponents, or themselves think of one while intently considering the situation, may easily introduce it; since extemporaneous language is used exclusively, elaboration does not involve them in inconsistency or confusion.

25) It is otherwise as regards those who contend with prepared discourses in suits, for, if any argument not previously thought of occurs to them, it is a difficult matter to fit it in and make appropriate use of it; for the finished nature of their precise diction does not permit improvised interpolations, so that either the new arguments which fortune gives them cannot be used at all, or, if they are used, the elaborate edifice of their

speech falls to pieces and crashes to the ground. And, since part of the speech is delivered after careful preparation, and part is spoken at random, a confused and discordant style results.

26) What sensible person, then, would approve of a practice which militates against the use of the help which fortune gives, and is at times a meaner ally to contestants than luck itself? Other arts are wont to be helpful coadjutors to man; this one stands in the way of advantages that come of themselves.

27-28) Written discourses, in my opinion, certainly ought not to be called real speeches, but they are as wraiths, semblances, and imitations. It would be reasonable for us to think of them as we do of bronze statues, and images of stone, and pictures of living beings; just as these last mentioned are but the semblances of corporeal bodies, giving pleasure to the eye alone, and are of no practical value, so, in the same way, the written speech, which employs one hard and fast form and arrangement, if privately read, makes an impression, but in crises, because of its rigidity, confers no aid on its possessor. And, just as the living human body has far less comeliness than a beautiful statue, yet manifold practical service, so also the speech which comes directly from the mind, on the spur of the moment, is full of life and action, and keeps pace with the events like the real person, while the written discourse, a mere semblance of the living speech, is devoid of all efficacy⁴⁷.

29) It may, perhaps, be alleged that it is illogical for one to condemn written discourse who himself employs it in the present written essay, and to disparage a pursuit through the employment of which he is preparing to win fame among the Greeks. Furthermore, it may be thought inconsistent for a philosopher to commend extemporaneous discourses, thereby deeming chance to be of more worth than forethought, and careless speakers to possess greater wisdom than careful writers.

30) In reply let me first say that I have expressed my views as I have, not because I altogether condemn the ability to write, but because I esteem it of lesser worth than extemporaneous speaking, and am of opinion that one should bestow the greatest pains upon the practice of *speaking*. Secondly, I am myself employing the written word, not because I especially pride myself therein, but that I may reveal to those who plume themselves on their ability to write that with a trivial expenditure of effort I myself shall be able to eclipse and destroy their discourses.

31) Furthermore, I am now essaying the written word because of the display orations which are delivered to the crowd. My customary listeners I bid test me by that usual standard whenever I am able to speak

⁴⁷Cf. Plato, Phaedrus 275 D δεινὸν γάρ που τοῦτ' ἔχει γραφή καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς ὁμοίων ζωγραφία; 276 τὸν τοῦ εἰδότης λόγον λέγεις ζῶντα καὶ ἐμψυχον οὐ δὲ γεγραμμένον εἰδῶλον ἂν τι λέγοιτο δικαίως. But Teichmüller, Literarische Fehden, 96, holds that Alcidas did not know the Phaedrus.

opportunately and felicitously on any subject proposed. To those, however, who only now at last have come to hear me (never once having heard me previously) I am attempting to give an example of my written discourse. The latter are accustomed to hear the set speeches of the rhetors and, if I spoke extemporaneously, they might fail to estimate my ability at its real worth.

32) Apart from these considerations, it is possible, from written discourses, to see the clearest evidence of the progress which it is fitting that there should be in thinking; for it is not easily discernible whether my extemporaneous speeches are now superior to those I formerly delivered, as it is difficult to remember speeches spoken in times gone by. Looking into the written word, however, just as in a mirror¹⁸, one can easily behold the advance of the intelligence. Finally, since I am desirous of leaving behind a memorial of myself, and am humoring my ambition, I am committing this speech to writing.

33) It must distinctly be understood that I am not encouraging *careless* speaking when I say that I esteem the ability to speak extemporaneously more highly than the written word. My contention is that the orator must prepare himself in advance in ideas and their arrangement, but that the verbal elaboration should be extemporaneous; this extemporaneous verbal exposition, in its timeliness, is of greater value to the orator than the exact technical finish of the written discourse.

34) In conclusion, then, whoever wishes to become a masterly speaker rather than a medioccr writer, whoever is desirous of being a master of occasions rather than of accurate diction, whoever is zealous to gain the goodwill of his auditor as an ally rather than his ill-will as an enemy, nay, more, whoever desires his mind to be untrammelled, his memory ready, and his lapses of memory unobserved, whoever has his heart set upon the acquisition of a power of speaking which will be of adequate service in the needs of daily life, this man, I say, with good reason, would make the practice, at every time and on every occasion, of extemporaneous speaking his constant concern. On the other hand, should he study written composition for amusement and as a pastime, he would be deemed by the wise to be the possessor of wisdom.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

LARUE VAN HOOK.

SOME CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS IN POE

In view of the comparative rarity of classical allusions in Poe, a note on one or two may be of interest.

(1) Poe, in the Index to the first Volume of the Southern Literary Messenger, states that a stanza of Sappho's Ode, entitled To the Beloved Fair, is embodied in his own poem, To Sarah. This is a poem, signed

Sylvio, first attributed to Poe by Mr. J. H. Whitty, who found a manuscript memorandum by the poet in a copy of The Messenger used by Poe. The paraphrase of Sappho, in the last stanza of To Sarah, is as follows:

In such an hour, when are forgot,
The world, its cares, and my own lot,
Thou seemest then to be,
A gentle guardian spirit given
To guide my wandering thoughts to Heaven,
If they should stray from thee¹.

The acknowledgement of his debt is characteristic of Poe, and probably accounts for his failure to use the piece in his collected poems; this failure had caused some doubt of the authenticity of the poem.

(2) In an early poem, Elizabeth, Poe writes

... one important rule,
Employed in even the theses of the school—
Called—I forget the heathenish Greek name.
"Always write *first* things uppermost in the heart"².

Can any reader suggest the name, which has not yet been identified?

(3) Poe's contrast between the paean and the dirge, in Lenore, was perhaps suggested by the Greek periphrasis for 'a dirge'—*θυμὴ δῖχα παίδων* (compare Euripides, Iphigenia in Tauris 185)³.

THOMAS OLLIVE MABBOTT.

REVIEWS

The Eclogues of Faustus Andrelinus and Joannes Arnolletus. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Wilfred P. Mustard. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press (1918). Pp. 123. \$1.50.

The third of Professor Mustard's Studies in the Renaissance pastoral contains the eclogues of two humanists to whom the editor was attracted by their frequent imitation of the then little-known bucolics of Calpurnius and Nemesianus. The plan of this edition is identical with that of the two preceding volumes in the series¹, and is a model of scholarship and good taste. What Professor Mustard undertakes to do, he does with economy and precision; there is no display of miscellaneous erudition. He gives us a compact and documented biography of each author, a sound text, and an exhaustive citation of literary parallels, particularly passages borrowed from the ancient authors, not omitting, however, illuminating parallels from contemporaries. There are no notes of assistance for the young student; the edition is designed only for those who can read their Latin without painful effort.

¹J. H. Whitty, Complete Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, pages 142, 317; Killis Campbell, Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, pages 139, 309.

²Whitty, 140, 316; Campbell, 136, 297.

³The author of this paper is a student in Columbia College, Class of 1920. His major subject is Classics.

C. K.

¹These volumes are The Eclogues of Baptista Mantuanus (1911), reviewed by D. P. Lockwood in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 5,191; and The Piscatory Eclogues of Jacopo Sannazaro, reviewed by W. B. McDaniel in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 8,71-72.

¹⁸The figure of the mirror, elsewhere used by Alcidas, is condemned by Aristotle, Rhet. 3.3.4.

Of the Eclogues of Andrelinus I found the fourth (an amoebean contest) the most interesting, and to my surprise I found the 300 lines of the "aegloga moralissima" (No. 12) not at all tedious—but that is a matter of taste. I was more often impressed by the erudite vocabulary of Andrelinus, as a tour-de-force, than by the spontaneity of his verse. There are not many passages which could be used for sight reading in undergraduate classes.

Of the Eclogues of Arnolletus I found the fourth the most original. It does not appear to me to be so close an imitation of the third Eclogue of Andrelinus as Professor Mustard's note would lead one to expect. The long diatribe on Death (lines 54-131) bears an unusual resemblance to Robert Blair's *The Grave*. In lines 111 ff. of this eclogue Professor Mustard has failed to note the imitations of Ausonius's *Monosticha De Aerumnis Herculis* (Peiper, page 106), e.g. Ausonius, line 3,

Mox Erymanthaeum vis tertia perculit aprum,
and Arnolletus, line 117,

Vis Erymanthaeum praecellens contudit aprum.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

DEAN P. LOCKWOOD.

Horace and His Age, A Study in Historical Background. By J. F. D'Alton. London: Longmans, Green and Co. (1917). Pp. 296. \$2.00.

This work from the pen of the Professor of Ancient Classics in St. Patrick's College (the Royal Catholic College) in Maynooth, Ireland, meets the needs of the ordinary reader of Horace better than any other single volume known to the reviewer. Parts of it, such as those which concern literary criticism and the poet's philosophy of life, might tempt the critic, if space permitted, to a detailed comparison with the opinions of Sellar, Poirer, Weissenfels, and other well known writers who have dealt with the same subject. Suffice it to state that in general the treatise is conservative, not to say orthodox. Where it parallels Gemoll's *Die Realien bei Horaz*, its full and readable treatment contrasts pleasingly with the aridly terse compilation of the German. While the notes contain adequate references to books by French, German, and Italian scholars, there is no attempt apparent to give an impression of erudition. So far as Professor D'Alton's English is concerned, would it be overnice to protest against his use of "enthuse" (page 120, note 4), and his use of split infinitives, e.g. "to boldly confront" (135) and "to practically ignore" (267), while in general commending his style?

The first chapter, entitled *Horace and Roman Politics*, traces succinctly the poet's progress from republicanism to loyalty to Octavian, appraises the nationalism of the times, noting the craft with which the ruler profited by the West's successful conflicts with the East, and points out how Horace reflects in his writings more or less vaguely the various phases of imperialistic policy and achievement. Chapter Two deals with the Augustan religious revival, emphasizing parti-

cularly how this tended to establish and foster worship of Augustus himself through the exaltation of deities connected with his family, but at the expense of Jupiter, etc. In the next chapter Professor D'Alton shows how the poet's religion and philosophy were with him a matter of changing moods. He made the Golden Mean his guiding principle in both life and writing. Less hackneyed for most readers will be pages 82 ff., where Horace's *Satires* are related to the *Characters of Theophrastus*, which, by the way, admirable translations (e.g. by Bennett and Hammond, and by Jebb) make available to any teacher of Horace whose efficiency is impaired by ignorance of Greek. Mr. D'Alton believes that Horace was rather oblivious to the movement to make Stoicism a more practical philosophy for the ordinary Roman (92), but he discerns in Horace's writings a greater sympathy for its doctrines as his experiences ripened and the Augustan religious revival captured his advocacy. This same revival Mr. D'Alton finds responsible for Horace's silent contempt of Roman religious importations from Egypt. He comments upon the poet's attitude towards other foreign cults, his confused notions of Fate and Fortune as divine powers, his especial interest in the rustic deities whom he knew as a country boy, his sanction of the deification of Augustus as Rome's *Euergetes*, and his assistance in the movement to restore temples and morality (if I may be permitted a Latinism). In the next section he notes that the poet dropped the lighter muse of lyric poetry for the composition of his *Epistles*, because with maturing years and experience he felt that he had a serious message for the world upon the problems of moral philosophy, but he rightly opposes Ferrero's theory that Horace had now come under the pressure of a "Puritan party". The succeeding chapter deals with Horace's attitude towards social problems, much in the manner of Friedländer in his well known *Sittengeschichte Roms*. Thus we have considerable disquisitions on such topics as agrarian laws, the growth of *latifundia*, the increase in the Roman proletariat and in the number of slaves, the poet's attitude towards the latter and towards luxury and commercialism. Next comes perhaps the best part of the book, the chapter headed *Horace and Popular Beliefs*, which takes up such matters as magic, astrology, the life beyond the grave, superstitions concerning numbers, votives. While we have in English excellent brief accounts of magic, such as that of Kirby Flower Smith in Hastings's *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, the reviewer knows of nothing that offers, in such a simple and correct form, the exact amount of information that College students require.

The last topic in the book is Horace's *Literary Criticism*. Mr. D'Alton dwells particularly upon the discussion of satire to which American scholars, as he duly recognizes, have given so much attention, and assails, in some detail, Professor Hendrickson's views. He takes note of Horace's efforts to establish the poetry of the Augustan age as the standard of literary excel-

lence, his opposition to the archaizing party in spite of his own use of archaisms, and his coining of new words. Lastly he discusses the poet's loyalty to the early lyric models and his aversion to Alexandrinism.

In spite of the merits of Mr. D'Alton's study, it is long enough to contain plenty of material for dispute over doubtful matters and some few lapses. The present reviewer, being in a constructive mood, will only refer to the paragraph on the *λυξ* (217, where the word appears as *δγξ*). On this a reference to Mr. John B. Bury's article in *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 7 (1886), 157-160, would be worth while. But Horace, Epode 17.7 refers to quite a different thing, the *βόμβος*, or 'bull-roarer', which Lang, in his *Custom and Myth*, 29 ff., sufficiently describes for those who have not played with it as boys. *Solve* needs none of the unusual meanings which commentators give it on the theory that *turbo* here means a 'wheel', turning on its axis; much less does it need emendation. A reversal of the direction in which the 'bull-roarer' is swinging (*citum retro*) undoes the magic which it has been effecting, untying its string (*solve*) makes it wholly impotent.

UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

WALTON BROOKS MCDANIEL.

THE NEW YORK EVENING SUN AND THE CLASSICS

In *The Evening Sun* (New York) for December 21 last, there was an editorial entitled *The Study of the Classics*. The editorial began as follows:

The American Academy of Arts and Letters acted wisely in urging the stimulation of the study of Greek and Latin rather than any further diminution of their place in the schools. . . . It may be pointed out that the president of this body is our foremost living man of letters, William Dean Howells, and that among the members are Professor William M. Sloane, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Daniel Chester French, Cass Gilbert, Robert Grant, Robert Underwood Johnson, Brander Matthews, Gari Melchers, Paul Elmer More, James Ford Rhodes, William Roscoe Thayer, Augustus Thomas and Julian Alden Weir.

The writer then quoted that part of the resolutions adopted by the Academy in which the declaration was made that the triumph of a policy averse to the Classics will lower the intellectual and aesthetic standards of our Schools, etc. (see *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 12. 80). The editorial then continued thus:

That is too mild; not "will" but "has already" better fits the case. If any one doubts it, let him read a current volume of law reports and then turn back a century or less, and compare modern decisions with opinions written when it was a matter of course that a Chief Justice or Chancellor should know his Latin and Greek. If the deterioration is marked even in so 'learned' a profession as the law, what may be expected at a lower level? Compare the slipshod, careless English often to be found in our best magazines, in successful books—even in books by our university

professors—with the language, let us say, of the *Atlantic Monthly* in the days of Lowell and Dr. Holmes.

Of course it goes much deeper than mere expression. Careless, slipshod thinking and argument are worse even than clumsy language. Ignorance of the thought and ideals of the Greek world is responsible for many of our modern absurdities. There is no need to enlarge upon the value of Greek poetry from the aesthetic side, but it is worth while to insist that no translation can ever suffice to give the remotest glimmer of it.

The utilitarian argument is also so self-evident that it is not worth pressing, especially as to Latin. No other study has so much purely disciplinary value. Moreover, no study is so well equipped with tried and proven machinery, the apparatus of teaching.

The control of the situation rests with the colleges. They can compel the secondary schools to conform to their requirements, but for the last decade or so there has been too much tendency to let the schools dictate to the college, to 'let the tail wag the dog'. We hope the university authorities will listen to the Academy's advice.

C. K.

THE NEW YORK CLASSICAL CLUB THE CLASSICAL FORUM

Singing the popular war songs in Latin was a pleasing surprise, arranged by Dr. Jane Grey Carter, for those who attended the meeting of The Classical Forum of The New York Classical Club on Saturday, December 14, 1918, in Hunter College. Over there, Keep the Home Fires Burning, and Oh! How I hate to get up in the Morning were very effective in their Latin dress.

But the real purpose of the gathering was to discuss the new Latin Syllabus for the Third and Fourth Years, tentatively proposed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Mr. S. Dwight Arms, of the State Department of Education, gave an extended and reasoned account of the changes in the Latin Syllabus, covering the work of the first two years as well as that of the third and the fourth. He explained that the Regents had had before their minds in planning the New Syllabus the following *desiderata*: (1) clear word meanings; (2) mastery of inflection; (3) definite principles of syntax; (4) relation of Latin to English; (5) stress on oral work; (6) valuable selections for reading.

Mr. Elmer E. Bogart, Chairman of the Committee for the Third Year, presented the results of the questionnaire submitted to the teachers of New York about two years ago. Unfortunately the lateness of the hour prevented a general discussion by the teachers present, although there was time for some opposition to show itself, that the Regents had been too conservative in retaining four obligatory orations of Cicero and four obligatory books of Vergil, when the trend of recent thought in connection with the teaching of the Classics had been for greater freedom in reading and less prescription.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Acting Censor*.

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